LOW-QUARTER SHOES,

UNDERWEAR

From a Well-known Wholesale Manufacturer

At 50 Cents on the Dollar,

We are prepared to offer to the Ladies of this city

Great Bargains: Day of Sale begins WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock sharp, and will continue to sell until the entire production is sold.

WE WILL NOW TALK ABOUT CHEMISE! Extra Long Cambric Chemise, with deep hem and two clusters of the tucks, lace yokes, at 88c.; never sold less than \$1.50. Again we have Chemise at 61c., with all-over em-broidered yoke; and also numerous other styles at the same low figures. None worth less than \$1.25. They are really cheap.

WE WILL NOW QUOTE SOME EXCELLENT BARGAINS IN LADIES' SKIRTS. A decided bargain are the Skiris which we have marked at \$1 each, in seven (f) different styles. We have only a limited quantity in stock. When those are gone there will be no more at such a low price; but if you are seeking a lower price Skirt, we have them also as low as 29c, each.

We find among this purchase there are three (5) decided great bargains in DRAWERS, which we must mention, viz:

Bargain No. 1.—Made of good cotton, trimmed with fine Torchon lace inserting, edge and tucking, at 61c. We have this style in our regular stock at at cic. We have this style in our regular stock at \$1.25.
Bargain No. 2.—At 45c. we offer Drawers, with deep embroidered ruffle and cluster of tocks, best cotton and well finished. You should see them.
Bargain No. 3.—Now at 19c. they have a deep hem and cluster of tucks; good quality cotton; good value at 39c. They sold rapidly at this price.

Two great bargains never to be had again. See iem displayed in our windows, and you will be as-mished to see how they can be made for these rices.

Special. —At \$1.59 a pair, Pillow Shams, trimmer tith Hamburg inserting, fine tucking, Hamburg rufing, full sizes, good value at \$3.50; our price \$1.59 s

pair.
Special.—At \$1.12 a pair, Pitlow Shams, trimmwith Hamburg inserting, also fine tucking, cambrumling, really worth \$3 a pair; you should see ther SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! Our entire stock of Misses', Children's, and Infants' DRESSES at less than prime cost. We beg the ladies to bear in mind that these goods are not of a low grade, although we offer them at such astonish-ingly low prices. Call and convince yourself that what we advertise are facts.

Remember, sale begins WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock sharp.

MANY OTHER BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. CRINKLED CLOTH, warranted to wash and keep its crinkled effect, only life, per yard. 5-4 BLEACHED PHLOW CASE COTTON, 10c. per yard.

10-4 BLEACHED COTTON, an excellent bargain YARD-WIDE FINE INDIA LAWN, only 5c. per yard. Why pay other merchants loc, when you can get it from us at 5c.? ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE WHITE SUITS BELOW COST.

LANSBURGH & BRO...

420, 422, 424, and 426 Seventh St.

Zotteries.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis'store for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—10 which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIS A FORTINE SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS 41,
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1889—1824 Monthly
Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

1967 Prines, amounting to.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only of the officer of the Company in New Orleans.

Por further information write clearly, giving full chiress. PONTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, rate of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency of Kapress, (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our excess Auditorses).

L. Kervand, 1012 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

PLATE AND 50 VISITING CARDS, 800

An hour ago she shuddered, "Sweet, be brave; Then sighed and died in the last kim she gave; and all the music of the life we led

And all the monic of the life we led
Sinka like the anthem anking overhead
Upon the carven sleepers ob a grave.
Cleaving in stone together as they clave
In the life ended where they once were wed.
"Be brave?" What then's the braves way to di
Nay, Twere the noblest dying for her sake
To spend my heart blood slowly, through long yea
And while my insatiate miser soul doth make To spend my heart blood slowly, through long ye And while my insatiate miser soul doth make Its dark, dear hoard of her sweet memory, Smile for the world, and serve it, keep my tears.

anywhere!" she thought of the thousand and one things that go to make up a really good dinner, of the glitter of rare silver, the rich tapestries with their figures of ancient herces and curious birds in the midst of a fairy forest. She saw manifold courses served on marvelous dishes; heard the whispered gallantries while enjoying the pink delicacy of a trout, or rising to higher delight on the wing of a lark. She possessed no gowns that could merit the title of toilettes, no jewels, no nothing.

And all these things she loved, she said. Like Napoleon, "Petat' c'est mot!" She longed supremely for the power to attract, to capit vate, to be a little envised, but above all things to be thought extremely fascinating supremely for the period, but above all things to be thought extremely fascinating older, decided: "We must consider how we can replace this necklace." So the next can replace this necklace." So the next day he carried the lox to which it belonged to a jeweler whose name was engraved on the carried the carried the carried the lox to which it belonged to a jeweler whose name was engraved on the carried the carried the carried the lox to which it belonged to a jeweler whose name was engraved on

After seeing her she would weep for hours from chagrin, regret, vexation, and despair. from chagrin, regret, vexation, and despair.

**

One evening her husband came home with a radiaut air, carrying a large square envelope. "Tiens," he cried. "here is some thing for you." She rapidly tore the envelope and drew out a card on which these words were printed: "The Minister of Public Instruction and Madame Georges Bauponneau request the pleasure of Monsieur and Madame Loisel's company, on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at their official ponneau request the pleasure of Mousieur and Madame Loisel's company, on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at their official residence." But instead of being enchanted, as her husband had expected, she threw the invitation on the table with a disdainful: 'What am I to do with that?"

"But cherie, I thought you would have thing, and this is an opportunity, a chance in a hundred! I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining this card. Every one is dying to go; it is a great favor, for few cards are given to the employees. You will see all the swells of the official world there."

With an indiguant look at her husband the sacrificed all his aspirations, risked his "And pray what am I to wear on such an

This had not occurred to him; he staml always thought it so pretty, 1 * * * *

He became suddenly silent, wooderstruck o see that his wife was actually crying. Two great tears rolled slowly down to the corners of her mouth. He faltered:

"What is it, petite, what is it?"
With a violent effort she suppressed all further tears, and wiping her cheeks, said

for such occasions than I."

He was disconsolate. Finally he said:

"Come, Mathilde, how much would a proper gown cost; something pretty yet simple, that would do for all occasions!"

She reflected for several moments, divided between a swift calculation of the actual sum between a swift calculation of the actual sum and was paid. It was paid. The little Breton maid was dismissed: a still more modest

her husband; "go to your friend, Madame Forestier, and ask her to lend you some jewels. She will not refuse them to such an

should never have thought of this."

The following day she went to her friend, and confessed to her distress at having no

Madame Forestier went to a wardrobe, took from it a large case, opened it, and said to Mathilde: "Make your own choice, dear." It was a difficult one to make between two beautiful bracelets, a string of pearls, and an exquisitely wrought Venetian cross of mosaic. Madame Loisel tried on each in turn before a mirror, fu fond hesitation as to which was the most becoming. At last she said: "You have no other set?"

"But yes; look further. I can scarcely tell what will please you best."

Presently Madame Loisel discovered in a black satin box a superbriviers of diamonds.

complete, and so dear to a woman's heart.
As to Loisel, he had slept since midnight in
a deserted little salon with three other hus-bands whose wives were also loth to leave

bands whose wives were also loth to leave so dazxing a scene.

The Loisels did not leave till four in the morning. On quitting the ball-room he threw over her shoulders her somewhat faded and shabby cloak, a modest garment of every-day life that harmonized ill with the splender of her ball-dress. Conscious of this incongruity, she hurried away as quickly as possible to avoid the surprised glauces and possibly ill-natured remarks of more richly bemantled ladies. Loisel tried to detain her.

"Certainly, clerie, why not!"

"There is nothing to be done but to write rhere is nothing to be done but to write to your friend and say you have taken the riviere to a jeweler to have the clasp, which was somewhat loose, mended. That will give us time to take counsel." And she wrote as he dictated.

At the end of a week, hearing nothing,

man said :
"I did not sell this riviere, madame ;

Loisel begged the jeweler not to dispose of it for three days, and they arranged that, if the lost jewels were found by the end of February, the shopman should buy it back again for the sum of thirty-four thousand francs. Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs left him by his father. The rest he borrowed. He borrowed a thousand francs possibility of not being able to honor it; then, overwhelmed by the haunting anx-ieties of the future, by the inevitable misery he was laying up for himself, by the pres pect of all the physical privations and moral tortures they must surely undergo, he pur chased the riviere—the terrible price of a few

hours' pleasure. When Madame Loisel returned the neck lace to Madame Forestier, the latter said

forther tears, and wiping her cheeks, said camly:

"It is nothing. But as I have no gown of course I cannot go; give the card to one of your colleagues whose wife is better equipped for such occasions than I."

He was disconsolate. Finally, the colding of the card to one of your colleagues whose wife is better equipped for such occasions than I."

ple, that would do for all occasions!"

She reflected for several moments, divided between a swift calculation of the actual sum required, and one she hoped would not provoke an immediate refusal from her economical husband.

At last she said hesitatingly: "I cannot say precisely, but I faney! might manage with four hundred francs."

He changed color ever so slightly, for head had put aside just this amount for the purchase of a good gun, that he might join a shooting-party of friends in the Plains of Mouterro the following summer: Sunday morning sorties that would prova fatal to hundreds of tiny feathered creatures.

Nevertheless, he said: "Very well. You shall have the four hundred france. Oily try to buy the loveliest gown possible."

The day of the ball crept on, but Madama Loisel appeared depressed, realless, anxious. And yet the gown was finished and pretty beyond measure.

One evening her husband said to her: "What is the matter, little one? I have not jewels; not a single stone. In spite of, my gown, I shall look poverty-stricken. would almost rather not go."

He answered simply: "Wear some natural flowers. It is quite the fashion, in deed very thic at this season. For tendrace, you have two or three magnificent roses."

But she was not convinced.

"No, no! Nothing is so humiliating as looking dowdy in the midst of well dressed women."

"How stupid we are," suddenly exclaimed her husband: "go to your friend, Madame Forestier, and ask her to lend you some jewels. She will not refuse them to such an old friend."

One Sunday, about this time, while walk-

one Sunday, about this time, white walk-ing in the Champs Elysces, forgetting for a little space the carea and worries of the week, her gaze was attracted to a lady lead-ing a little girl by the hand. It was Madame Forestier, still young, still lovely, al-ways charming. Madame Loisel felt her heart yearn to her old friend. Should she speak to her? But of course she would, and, now that the great debt was a thing of the past, she would tell her the whole story.

the past, she would tell her the whole story.
Why not? And she approached.
"Good merning, Jeanne."
Madame Forestier did not recognize her, and looked slightly surprised at being thus familiarly addressed by an evident bour geoise. She hesitated.
"But madame! * * I have not the * * You are surely making a mistake."
"I think not. I am Mathilde Loisel."
"Oh! my poor dear Mathilde, what a change!"

Late Experiments With Hydrochie

The discovery of the beneficent possibilities in the hydrochlorate of cocaine has induced numerous experiments among physicians and specialists to find its real limitations. These experiments have widened to a wonderful extent the field in which the drug can be used, and have demonstrated where its use should be abandoned. One of the most uniting of the experimentalists in this line has been Dr. Jerome K. Baudny, who, in January, 1884, began using the drug in cases of alcoholism with good effect. The first of the present year he began as entirely new line of experiments on the patients in St. Vincent's insane aaylum, and during the five or six months has expended possibly \$2,000 in purchasing the drug. The results of these investigations have been embodied by him in a paper to be read before the Neurological Society, which meets in New York June 17. Several attempts have been made to obtain by interviews some idea of the scope and value of his study, but these have been met with persistent denial, as, according to the exhicase of the society, the paper and its contents belong to that body, and not to the public. But one who has been intimately associated with the information from notes of the several the notes of the several the information from notes of the several the THE GREATEST

MARN - DOWN SALE

BE SOLD

THE GREATEST

THE GREATEST

THE GREATEST

MARN - DOWN SALE

BE SOLD

THE GREATEST

THE GREATEST

MARN - DOWN SALE

BE SOLD

THE GREATEST

THE which meets in New York June 17. Several attempts have been made to obtain by interviews some idea of the scope and value of his study, but these have been met with persistent denial, as, according to the ethics of the society, the paper and its contents belong to that body, and not to the public. But one who has been intimately associated with the experiments at St. Vincent's, and is not bound by oaths or otherwise, furnished the information from yours of the several.

The prime use of the drug seems to be in melaucholia, which in its suicidal forms has been reduced with remarkable case and has been reduced with remarkable cases and rapidity. One of the most marked cases, and noted at the asylum was that of an Army officer, whose melancholy was so pronounced that his constant desire was for self destruction. To avoid such a catastrophe he was strapped to his bed and guarded. Previous to the use of cocaine he had not taken food, for sixly hours, and it was feared he would die of inantion. One grain of the drug was injected hypodermically. The effect, as is usual, was instantaneous. Shortly after ward he asked for food, and in three quarters of an hour had ac improved that he dressed himself and walked out of the ward. The melancholia was for the time entirely gone, but reappeared in about twelve hours. And there injection reduced the attack, and there were recurring periods of depression about every twelve hours, each of less force than the preceding one, until the minimum was reached and the patient cured. However like a fairy tale this may seem, it is not the least wonderful, for there are instances of marvelous cures of alcoholism, which justify an expressed opinion that when the use of the drug shall have become well understood insbriate asylums will be a thing of the past. A case is cited of a man whose debauches had brought him into the parcoxysms of deliberation of the excitement, and in several hours he was relieved of hallucinations and was ready for business.

Experiments so far baye scarcely removed has been reduced with remarkable case and rapidity. One of the most marked cases noted at the asylum was that of an Army officer, whose melanchely was so pronounced that his constant desire was for self-destruction. To avoid such a catastrophe he was strapped to his bed and guarded. Previous to the use of cocaine he had not taken food for sixty hours, and it was feared he would die of insultion. One crain of the drag was

business.

Experiments so far bave scarcely removed the drug from the realm of the empiric. Certain results are known to follow given doses, but the philosophy of its action is almost a blank page in the experimental notebook. "A grain injected in the arm of a man who is a coward," said a physician, "will make him brave. I know one who had been grierously outraged by a business associate. He told the doctor, 'I know I am a coward or I would amash that follow. I wish I had some courage, 'I will give you courage,' the doctor said, and gave him a grain of cocaine. The injured man immediately became a lion in daring and browbeat his aggressor into making an apology." diately became a lion in daring and brow-beat his aggressor into making an apology." There sixteen cases of melancholia now under cocaine treatment at St. Vincent's, which are being watched with the greatest care as to the effect of the drug upon the temperature, upon the action of the heart, etc. The experience has been that not a single case has refused to yield to the treat ment. The most prominent of the special effects is nausea, invariably caused by the injections. The nausea is violent when the habit of taking the drug is fixed, but only

sweets is names, invariably caused by the injections. The nausea is violent when the habit of taking the drug is fixed, but only transitory to the beginner. To escape this effect in a violent form the injection is given several hours before eating. Numerous cases of alcoholism have been treated at St. Vincent's with the success indicated. A victim who confesses to have been a slave to that disease for twenty years, and for several years had been consigned to the asylum at regular intervals, has been in all probability permanently cured. His own statement is that he began the treatment three weeks prior to June 10, the day the statement was made. The first injection and several made subsequently seemed to have no effect. After three or four days he observed a peculiar sensation, not to be described, after each injection. This sensation did not affect the brain, and passed away in half an hour. The old craving passed away entirely, and The old craving passed away entirely, and he considered himself cured. Hysteria is a disease that has been found

Hysteria is a disease that has been found in these investigation to give way before the drug, and numerous pronounced cases are to be quoted; but the most interesting line of the inquiry is the effect upon slaves of the morphia or optum habit. It has been conclusively shown that cocaine is the antidote of optum, and it is held, with slighter ground for the belief, that each is a counteracting agent on the other. Many cases of optum habit have been treated, all yielding readily. The number of doses that are needed to cause a thorough distants for onlying is not high. a thorough distaste for opium is not high. But in the cure by this means there has been developed a cocaine habit more violent and distressing than the malady displaced. This has followed incantious use of the drug in the cure of alcoholism also. It is a favor-ite expression of Dr. Bauduy that the opium habit is to the cocaine habit what the acorn is to the oak, and, too, the drug is the most terrible it has been the misfortune of man to abuse. His associate told of a case which has as yet yielded to no treatment. A man with some slight knowledge of medicine had with some slight knowledge of medicine had become subject to the opium habit, and learning that cocaine had been found to be a specific for the malady he began hypodermic injections of one grain each day. The stronger drug supplanted the opium in a very short time, and, not realizing or not dreading the danger, he increased and continued his doses beyond any reasonable limit. He was advised to use morphia freely, but could not be brought to it, the cocaine having induced a repugnance to its use that could not be overcome. He persists in the

having induced a repugnance to its use that could not be overcome. He persists in the use of cocaine, and a cure seems doubtful. His case is considered valuable to the students in this field, whose experiences have not been of much importance in connection with other cases.

While a person in normal health is exhil arated by the use of the drug to such an extent that natural cowardies is supplanted. arated by the use of the drug to such an ex-tent that natural cowardice is supplanted by the greatest daring, the slave to the drug, though previous to his enthralment the bravest of men, becomes the most arrant coward. He will not sleep, except at long intervals, but never losses his appetite, eat-ing heartily as soon as the nausea induced by the injection passes off. No mental faculties are clouded or dulled, but owing to extreme constipation the victimis a prey to extreme constitution the victime is a prey to lethargy, and will not undertake great labor or enterprise; becomes untidy in per-son, unclean in thought, and morally de-praved. Some victims have continued their praved. Some victims have continued their smaployments, but, on account of their aversion to action, with great diminution of success. Opium, other narcotics and intoxicants used to excess, cause persons to become absolutely indifferent to all relations, duties, and obligations; they even become brutal, but not nearly so brutal or depraved as the cocaine slaves. Besides this effect in the examination of the medical man mentioned, it was found that the use of the drug caused a phenomenon never observed before

mportant Rules of Conduct for Thos (Bill Nye.)

state of intoxication.

In the dining-car, while eating do not comb your mustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your mustache with the fork of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the mustache with a fork while traveling, for the motion of the train might jab the fork into your eye and irritate it.

If your descept is your loss and your do not be seen as a form of the combined or the combined of the combined of

If you never rode in a varnished car before, and never expect to again, you will
probably roam up and down the car, meandering over the feet of the porter, while he
is making the berths. This is a good way to
let people see just how little sense you had
left after your brain began to soften.

In traveling do not take along a lot of old
clothes that you have you will never see. clothes that you know you will never wear.

Never walk through a car staring everybody out of countenance like a Jim Crow
detective hunting for the James boys, but
mind your own business; be quiet, polite,
and patient, and you'll be happy.

Discrimination. Discrimination.

Discriminate between Ability and Capacity. Capacity is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with case. Ability is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes. Capacity implies power to conceive, ability the power to execute designs. Capacity is shown in quickness of apprehension; ability in something actually done.

Discriminate between Amateur and Novice. An amateur is one who is well skilled in an art, a science, or pursuit, but does not pursue it professionally. A novice is one who is inexperienced or new in any business, profession, pursuit, or art; a tyro, a neophyte, a beginner. A professional singer who is unskilled in the art of singing would be a novice and not an amateur. An amabe a novice and not an amateur. An amateur singer may be one of great power and

excellence.

Discriminate in the use of Caption and

use of present for introduce is an affectation. Persons of a certain rank are presented at Persons of a certain rank are presented at Court. We present foreign ministers to the President. We introduce, or should intro-duce, our friends to each other. Discriminate between Remember and Rec-ollect. One must not be confounded with the other. We try to recollect a thing or an event when we do not remember it. The

an event when we do not remember it. The act of re-collecting—recollecting—the fact precedes the act of remembering.

(Boston Courier.)

"Now, sir," said the shoemaker, after measuring the gentleman's foot, "what kind of a boot do you want? I can make you a fine, strong, stout article that will give you the utmost satisfaction."

the utmost satisfaction."

"I want something very light," replied the gentleman."

"Very light. Yes sir, but allow me to inform you that the low-heeled, heavy-soled shoe is the most popular and moreover the easiest for the foot. There's nothing can beat a low heel and heavy sole for walking."

"That may be all very true," rejoined the gentleman, "but I want a very thin sole and the uppers made of the softest of leather."

"Just as you say, sir, but I think you'll regret it. Tife low-heeled—"

"Look here, my friend, I know what I am about. I'm the father of eleven grown-up daughters, and I wish the youth of the town to know that I wear nothing but the softest and lightest of shoes. Do you understand?"

"I see, I see."

"And if you ever happen to mention the fact, you might oblige me by adding that my front gate hinges are new and well-oiled, and that I have not kept a dog for fifteen years. It doesn't do any harm to have these things known."

The whoemaker promised to mention it and the gentleman took his denorman.

The shoemaker promised to mention it and the gentleman took his departure.

The Made in Art.

[George C. Lambdin in the American.]

Art is not a mere imitation of nature; it is a realization of the conceptions of the soul—in sculpture, by means of the forms; in painting, by means of the forms and colors of the objects in nature. If the artist's imagination rests upon ignoble things his work will be ignoble, no matter what form it may take. If it loves to dwell upon that which is refined and delicate, nowhere can he discover a theme to compare both in form and color with the idealized human figure. But the man perfect in form is no more to be found in nature than the man perfect in character; he is the creation of the artist and the poet. If the artist who strives to depict him be not a poet also, as well as an anatomist and a skilled painter, there can be no excuse for his presenting his studies for inspection. A picture representing an individual man or woman of the present day, without the clothing demanded by custom, offends against the conventionalities adopted by modern society; but the figure which expresses humanity moving in the fairy land of poetry, innocence, and youth must always represent the highest ideal of beauty, both in form and color. Any artist familiar with nature and with the ideal figures of the Greek and Italiau masters looks upon the mude figure as the landscape painter regards the mountain forms or the sunset clouds, as the loftiest, noblest thing

to Mathild: "Make your own choice, dear."
It was a difficult one to make between two beautiful trivel one to make between two beautiful trivel one to make between two beautiful trivel on the media of the past, she would tell her whole story. "Good morning, Jeanne," "Means foresiter did not recognise her, and to deal rightly apprehend at being thin turn before a mirror, for one heatten in the best her feel of the past, she wall." You have no other set?"

"But yes: look further. I can scarcely it was the most becoming. At last she said." You have no other set?"

"But yes: look further. I can scarcely it was the most becoming a state of the said by a superbrivise of diamond, and a sudden wild with daried through her wild be such that the set of the said o

The Last Chance of the Season.

KING'S PALACE

FINISHING SALE

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE LAST INVOICE OF OUR IMPORTATION ORDERS. WE HAVE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF STYLISH AND FASHIONABLE

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

TO OFFER AT A SACRIFICE IF NECESSARY TO DISPOSE OF THEM. WE WOULD KINDLY REQUEST YOU TO GIVE US A CALL TO EXAMINE OUR ENORMOUS STOCK OF GOODS.

Our Prices will not only Speak for Themselves, but we are Confident we are Sure to Please All Those in Need of Millinery.

WE HAVE ALSO A STOCK OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, PLUMES, AND TIPS,

Velvets, Silks, and Jerseys and Lace Caps.

ALSO AN ELEGANT LINE OF HAT TRIMMINGS IN SILVER & GOLD. WHICH MUST NOW BE SOLD, NO MATTER HOW GREAT THE SACRIFICE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK HAS GOT TO GO. WE THEREFORE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL IN NEED OF MILLINERY TO

KING'S PALACE. 814 SEVENTH STREET.

H.C. WINDSO

SHOE PARLOR, 1423 New York Avenue, near Fifteenth Street.

THE DONGOLA GLOVE-PITTING BUTTON BOOT IS A JOY FOREVEIL. Superi Line of STREET and WALKING SHORS; FINE DANCING PUMPS and SLIPPERS. THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY. PRICES REASONABLE.

Austin P. Brown, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

1426 F Street N. W.

ATTENTION GIVEN TO Estate in All Its Branches.

Discriminate in the use of Caption and Heading. It is a perversion of the word caption to use it in the sense of heading, although this is frequently done in the United States. Caption means seizure, or act of taking, and not headship. Don't say "The caption of a chapter section, or page"—use heading.

Discriminate between Present and Introduces. Richard Grant White affirms that the

VACANT PROPERTY, CITY AND SUBURBAN BOUGHT AND SOLD.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Schooner Elliott L. Dow has now arrived with

3,500 BARRELS OF THE CELEBRATED LAURENCE ROSENDALE CEMENT

Notwithstanding the Superior Quality of this CEMENT it will Sold at a Price to Compete with any Cement Now on this Market.

Dealers, Contractors, and Builders in need of an Excellent Cement in Barrels would do well to consult me before purchasing their supplies. As heretofore, I shall keep a full stock of

Cumberland Cement,

In Sacks, which is too well known here to need any indorsement My Warshouses are situated as to be convenient for work in all sections of the city.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

J. M. WHEATLEY.

Wharf and Warehouses, foot TR. TH Street S W Warehouse, foot of THIRD Street southeast.

USE COKE FOR GENERATING STEAM.

FOR COOKING PURPOSES. FOR HEATING BY FURNAUE.

FOR HEATING BY LATROBES. IT MAKES A QUICK, HOT FIRE. IT IS EASILY IGNITED.

> IT DOES NOT BURN OUT THE GRATE. IT IS ECONOMICAL. IT WILL PAY TO TRY IT.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY,

40 BUSHELS NOT CRUSHED, \$2,90, 25 BUSHELS CRUSHED, \$2,50. 25 BUSHELS NOT CRUSHED, \$2

Delivered to any part of Washington or Georgetown. **Manhood Restored**

40 BUSHELS CRUSHED, \$3.70.

Dr. Laville's Remedies **Gout and Rheumatism**

STEAM PRESS.

Book and Job Printer. 412 and 614 D STREET

SYERY DESCRIPTION OF

Building Material. THE CELEBRATED

Sole Agent for District of Columbia.

Sole Agent for District of Columbia.

Warehouse, H. L. Biscoe's wharf, foot of Tenth street southwest.

Orders promptly filled and deliveries made to any part of the city.

PAYRMENDS part of the city.

PAVEMENTS.

GRANOLITHIC, ARTHFICIAL STONE, ASPHALTUM, NEUCHATEL MASTIC, STReets, Sidewalks, Stables, Basements, and Celiar Floors, or wherever a Solid, Smooth, and Ddrable Pavement or Floor is required.

Orders promptly attended to, and all work guaranteed for the term of five years.

NOTICE.

All representations that the above work, as now performed by me, is an infringement on any rights of others, or that any court has so held, is incorrect. I guarantee all patrons of my work against any claims or suits for damages.

I. L. CRANFORD.

laims or suits for damages.

H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 1418 F street northwest.
Telephone Call No. 881. je21-415 PAINTING. HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING

IMITATIONS OF WOOD AND MARBLE. KALSOMINING, WALL PAINTING, AND GENERAL HOUSE DECORATING. Sign Painting, Gilding, Etc. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

C. Macnichol & Son.,

15 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST-NEXT TO GOODS.

HOSE from 9c. upwards. The best HOSE REEL, \$1.25. The very best HOSE NOZZLE, 75c. Vases, with reservoirs attached, the best thing for Parks and

Cemeteries.

VE ARE SELLING MORE GAS STOVES THAN AMY ONE ELSE, AS WE HAVE THE BEST STOVE AND EVERYBODY USING IT TELLS A NEIGHBOR ABOUT IT. Hayward & Hutchinson.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH
Schedule in effect July 5, 1885.

7 A. M.—Lynchburg Mail, daily, except Sunday, to local stations, connecting at Lynchburg with Hichmond and Alleghany and Norfolk and Western Railroads.

11.15 s. m.—NEW ORLEANS FAST MAIL—Daily, Making close connections South and Southwest. Daily except Sunday, with C. and O. Railway; Pulman Siceping Bunfet Cars from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Pulman Siceping Cars from Washington to New Orleans without change of cars, Pulman Farlor Cars from Washington to Washington to New Orleans without change of cars, Pulman Springs.

4.49 p. m.—Louisville, PAST Line, daily, via Charlotteswille, Hunlington, and Lexington, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all Western points, Pulman Siceping Cars, Washington to Louisville.

16.40 p. m.—SOUTHERN MAIL AND EXPRESS, Daily, to all points South and Southwest, via Danville and Charlotte. Pulman Siceping Cars from Washington, via Charlotte. Pulman Siceping Cars from Washington, via Danville, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Montgomery, to Sciemal. Parior car Montgomery to New Orleans; also from Washington, via Charlott and Columbia, to Augusta.

Manassas Division Train leaves Washington at 4.15 p. m., daily except Sunday. Warrenton Trains leave Washington at 11:15 a. m. and 6.45 p. m. daily.

Por tickets and all information inquire at company's office, del Pennsylvania avenue. Trains leave from Baltimore and Polomas Station.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTER 424 NINTH ST.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTH
TO THE NOITH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
DOUBLE TRACE, STEEL RAILS, SPLENDID
SURNERY, MAGNIFICENT ROUTHWEST.
HIS PEPER' JUNE 12, 1886.
Trains leave Weshington, from Station, corner of
SURNERY, MAGNIFICENT ROUTHWEST.
For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Siceping Cars, at 9,50 a. m. daily press of Palace Siceping Cars, at 9,50 a. m. daily press of Palace Siceping Cars, at 9,50 a. m. daily and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Siceping Cars from Harrisburg to Chicago, with Siceping Cars Altoons to Chicago, with Siceping Cars Altoons to Chicago, Chicago and Chichmail Express, 7,10 p. m. daily with Siceping Cars Altoons to Chicago and Chichmail Express, 7,10 p. m. daily with Sicepers for Cleveland and St. Louis, Physics, 10 p. m. daily express to p. m. daily or Pittsburg and the West, with through Siceper Harrisburg to Chicago and Harrisburg to Chicago.

BALTHMOHE AND POYONA C Fallenday, With Talace Cars Washington to Chicago, at 1127 press, 10 p. m. daily or Pittsburg and the West, with through Siceper Harrisburg to Chicago.

BALTHMOHE AND POYONA C Fallenday, With Talace Cars Washington to Chicago.

BALTHMOHE AND POYONA C Fallenday, With Talace Cars Washington to Medocuser.

For Williamsport, Lock Hoodosser.

For Williamsport, Lock Hoodosser.

For Williamsport, Lock Hoodosser.

For Williamsport, Lock Hoodosser.

For Booton without change, 2.00 p. m. every day.

For Booton without change, 2.00 p. m. every day.

For Booton without change, 2.00 p. m. every day.

For Prinselly New York, all through trains con
meet at Jersey City with beats of "Brookly Annex,"

Affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding southe ferriage across New York City.

For Pittabelpina, 7.18, x.20 and 11.01 a. m., 12.04, 4, 6, and 10 p. m., and 12.15 night.

On Sunday, x.30, 2.50, and 11.37 p. m. on Sunday, x.30, 2.60, a. m., 2.4, 6, 7.10, 10 p. m., and 2.18 night.

Por Recept Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6.36 a. m. and 10.00 a. m., 2.4, 6, 7.10, 10 p. m., and 2.45 n. m., 12.00, x.4, 4, GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

JAMES BEALL, ON OF

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for every State and Territory, U. S. Commissioner, Examiner, and Notary Fundle. Always in editor from FA. M. to S P. M. Banking House Batchan & Co., 1417 F. atrect.

Make P. O. Maney Orders payable and stderess togistered Letters I. NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK,